



FIG. 1. Amos Bad Heart Bull's map of the Black Hills. Reproduced from *A Pictographic History of the Oglala Sioux*, by Amos Bad Heart Bull, text by Helen H. Blish, by permission of the University of Nebraska Press. Copyright © 1967 by the University of Nebraska Press. Copyright © renewed 1995 by the University of Nebraska Press.

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Great Plains Quarterly Great Plains Studies,  
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*The Sacred Black Hills An Ethnohistorical Review*  
Linea Sundstrom  
Archaeological and Ethnohistorical consultant



This is drawing based on the map in the previous slide, from  
**The Black Hills as Sacred Ground: The Chronology and Controversy**  
 May 28, 2014  
 by National Park Services

-  Outcrop of the Inyan Kara Formation
-  Approximate location of Dewey-Burdock permit area)

**Notes:**

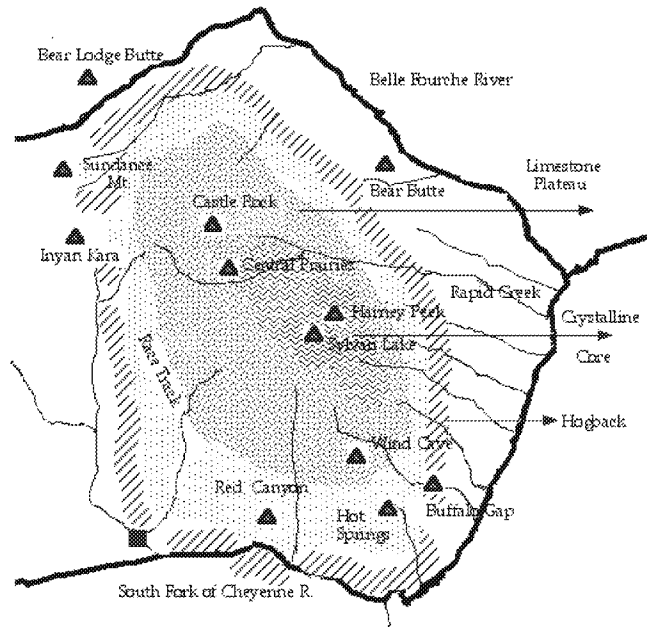
This map is slightly out of the proportion. The Dewey-Burdock site and that section of the Cheyenne River should be located more to the north.

The Inyan Kara sacred site is a mountain of that name

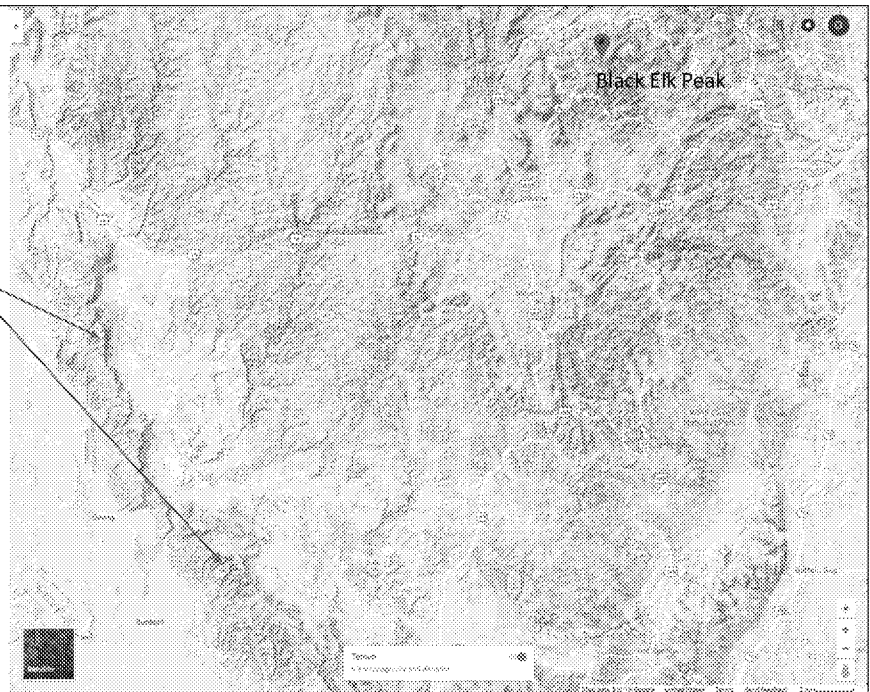
Harney Peak is now called Black Elk Peak.

Pe Sla in labeled "Central Prairies" on this map

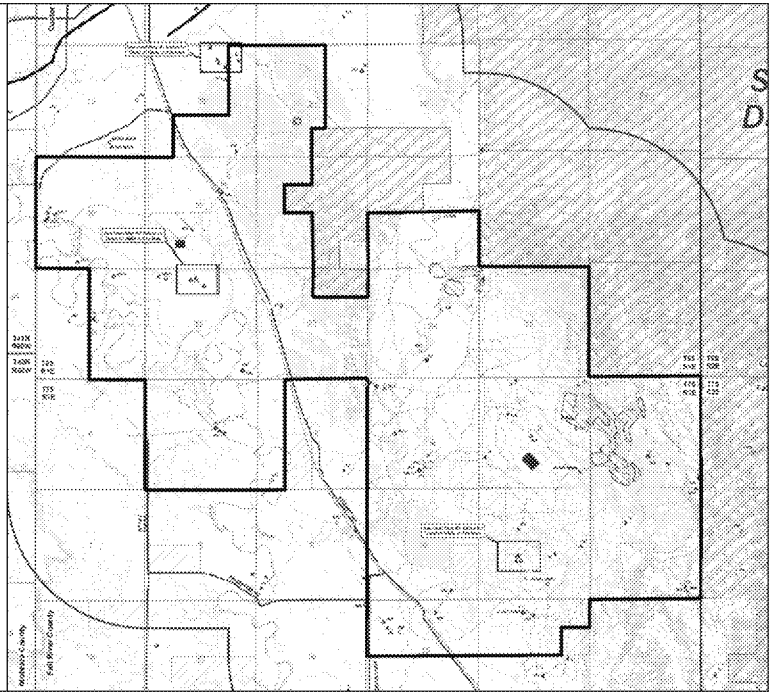
**FIGURE 23. Sacred Sites In and Around the Black Hills**




These cliffs and areas of high relief are the Inyan Kara Formation outcrops. They are located in the Black Hills National Forest and not in the Dewey-Burdock Permit Area.




This is the actual shape of the Dewey-Burdock permit area. It does not include any Black Hills National Forest Lands, so it doesn't contain the higher elevation Inyan Kara Formation outcrops, but it is right on the edge.



# **20-Mile Buffer Area around the Dewey-Burdock Permit Area**

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Approximate  
Dewey-Burdock  
permit area  
boundary
- 

Approximate  
20-mile radius  
from permit  
boundary

